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I have forbidden all boats calling there excepting to discharge only what is really necessary.

At Hoonah we found three cases among the natives very mild. They were also isolated, and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

These natives nearly all show marks of vaccination. Doctor Koosher, of Sitka, informed me he had wired for 500 points, which can be used between him and me in case other cases break out.

Smallpox at Jonesport and Columbia Falls, Me.

Acting Assistant Surgeon E. M. Small reports, May 26, 23 cases of smallpox at Jonesport, and the prevalence of the disease at Columbia Falls. He states that smallpox of a mild type is quite prevalent in Maine.

Investigation of smallpox at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Assistant Surgeon Edward Francis reports to the director of the Hygienic Laboratory May 14, as follows:

I have the honor to report on 16 cases of smallpox seen under official orders May 12 and 13 at Martinsburg, W. Va.

The cases were all in the stages of pustulation and desquamation, and may be classed as follows: Never vaccinated, 15; whites, 15; adults, 10; dead, 1; previously vaccinated, 1; negroes, 1; children, 6; living, 15.

The cases were isolated in their homes, which were in strict quarantine. Only 1 case, the negro, was in the smallpox hospital.

The present epidemic began April 4 with a case in the county jail, and the total number of cases reported to date is 20.

May 20, 1904: Complying with indorsement on my report of the 14th upon smallpox at Martinsburg, W. Va., I have the honor to transmit herewith a supplemental report containing detailed information.

In company with Dr. G. J. E. Sponseller, the county health officer, I visited the 16 cases of smallpox and confirmed his diagnosis in each case. We then had a meeting on the street with Mr. Evans, the mayor, and Mr. Park, the president of the county court, both of whom are members of the county board of health. They asked my opinion on the diagnosis and I told them that all the cases were smallpox and that I was surprised that I had seen no cases in the first stages of the disease, suggesting that there probably were in the city early cases which had not been recognized. I advised a house to house inspection, which suggestion they thought impracticable.

As regards isolation, I advised that all cases of smallpox be removed to a smallpox hospital, and that contacts be held in an observation hospital. The subject of isolation in tents was also discussed. The question of vaccination was fully discussed with these gentlemen, and they told me that since there had not been any smallpox in Martinsburg for twenty-five years, except a few cases which occurred about six months ago, there had grown up a large population unprotected by vaccination. I suggested that the house-to-house inspectors be also authorized to vaccinate all who wished it, and that they insist on its necessity to those who doubted its efficiency.

Since 15 cases were at the time isolated in 6 different houses, I

advised that police be detailed by the mayor to guard these houses in accordance with the health officer's directions.

As regards the efficiency of the present isolation in their homes, this is a question on which one must hold the gravest doubts in spite of the most favorable reports.

I advised that during desquamation the patients' bodies be kept well oiled, and that they be given baths of bichloride of mercury. While visiting infected homes I suggested several times to the health officer that the proper disinfection of the houses was a large undertaking and pressed the point that I would give a practical demonstration of the correct manner in which to use sulphur and formaldehyde if he would get a house, but this suggestion was apparently not very warmly received and during a day and a half no indication was made to accept my offer. He said that they had a Lentz generator, and I expressed a desire to see it and test it, but this was not done. I asked what strength of formalin they had and he did not know. I put my nose to the mouth of a can of formalin which he had in his office and was able to sniff it freely.

I asked if they had roll sulphur, and he said he did not know, but that they could send for it.

Although unsolicited, I advised that mattresses and pillows be burned, all bedclothing and personal clothing be boiled half an hour, the patients' bodies bathed in bichlorid, and the floors, walls, and furniture be well washed in bichlorid 1:1,000.

I advised that sulphur was the best gaseous disinfectant in the proportion of 5 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet, and to keep the room closed for twenty-four hours. I advised that in the small number of cases where sulphur would be impracticable on account of hangings and metal work, they use the generator they had, using 10 ounces of 40 per cent formalin per 1,000 cubic feet, first sealing the rooms tightly and then leaving them closed twenty-four hours. I told them to keep the patients isolated as long as the bottoms of the pocks were red and exfoliating.

I believe the only disinfection which has yet been done was on the cell in the jail where the first case occurred.

On the second day of my stay at Martinsburg the health officer called a meeting of the doctors of the city at his office, and I met physicians who saw some of the first cases of the present epidemic, which were diagnosed as syphilis, chickenpox, and an "eruption due to taking Captain John's spring medicine." Some of the physicians advised a house-to-house inspection and vaccination, and others maintained that it could not be enforced.

In my opinion there will be more cases of smallpox at Martinsburg.

Case of leprosy from S. S. Siberia at Angel Island returned to Honolulu.

[Telegram.]

QUARANTINE STATION,
Angel Island, California, May 27, 1904.

WYMAN, *Washington:*

One case leprosy removed from steamship *Siberia* to station to-day will return to Honolulu on same vessel.

CUMMING.